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DEAN ADAMS BEFORE QUEBEC AUDIENCE TALK ON ROMAN CITY

With Limelight Views, He Takes His Audience on a Tour Through Pompei

Dean Adams addressed a meeting in Quebec. He held his audience's closest attention for more than an hour while he carried them back to the Roman world of 2,000 years ago. With the skill of a practiced lecturer and the enthusiasm of a lover of art and archaeology, Dr Adams, in simple but forcible words, portrayed the City of Pompeii as it was in the years preceding the catastrophe that buried it for centuries from the knowledge of the world.

After a short historical introduction, Dr. Adams asked his audience to accompany him on a tour round the city. Entering by the Sea gate, he followed the etruscan paved streets with their quaint stepping stones and deep chariot worn furrows, past theatre and temple, beautiful houses of private citizens, shops of merchants and tradesmen, till on the outskirts of the city, but still within the walls, one gazed down on the great amphitheatre, the scene of the terrible gladiatorial contests of a cruel, if refined age.

By means of exceptionally fine limelight views a perfect idea was given, not only of the plan of a Roman house, but of the luxury and artistic beauty of the open air life, the simple domestic arrangements that characterized the life of the first Christian century. The lecture was brought to a close by views of some of the Pempeiian treasures of the Neapolitan Museum, and the Pompeiian ruin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered by the Dean of Quebec, seconded by Mr. Sutherland, after which all joined in singing the National Anthem.

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. Adams gave an informal talk on "The Land of the Bible."

NORMAN ANGELL TO LECTURE AT HARVARD

Prominent English Writer to Speak on "The Foundations of International Polity."

Norman Angell, the well-known writer and lecturer, will speak on "The Foundations of International Polity" in Harvard.

This lecture is the first of a series planned by the International Polity Federation, an organization composed of representatives of the Cosmopolitan Club, the Diplomatic Club, the Deutscher Verein, the Equal Suffrage League, the Graduate Schols Society, the History Club, the Socialist Club and the Undergraduate Economics Society. It is planned to have a discussion at the close of the lecture. The lecture will be open only to members of the University.

GOVERNMENT WINS THE DAY

Labour Party Votes in Opposition

TARIFF REFORM

Socialist Votes With Government —Enfranchisement of Women

The government remains in power.

At the third and last session of the Mock Parliament held last night in the Union, the Liberal party succeeded in gaining a majority of nine on the Tariff Reform Measure. The division stood, 46 to 37.

Despite the efforts of the Labour party to oust them from their position, the government was able to prove that it could stand upon this all-important question. The Socialist party voted with the Government.

After the speaker had ascended the throne, he stated that the first order of business was that of putting questions to ministers.

At this juncture the Leader of the Labour party raised a point of privilege. He maintained that the Liberal party should give up the seats of the Treasury to the members of the Labour party to whom they rightfully belonged.

The speaker ruled that this matter would have to be settled when the division took place.

The Labour party then questioned the Minister of the Interior. These questions were a source of much mirth to the members on both sides of the House.

The Hon. Mr. Schulman introduced the question of the enfranchisement of women.

"I have done all that men could do to disacciate the measure from party politics," said Mr. Schulman. "Why are women not allowed the vote as well as men?"

"They must obey the laws of the country and be punished for disobedience; but they have no say in these laws.

"Women never get as much justice in the Supreme Court as men.

"Some say that women have a sphere of their own, namely, the home."

A Commission to investigate the High Cost of Living had been appointed, continued the speaker.

"This high cost of living affects the home. She who looks after the home should have a voice in the affairs which concern the home.

"You say woman is not intelligent. She says, 'Give me a chance.' Throw open the House of Commons, throw open those colleges and give woman a chance."

The minister then showed that women had tried the franchise in New Zealand, New South Wales, Tasmania and so on. The results had been a great boon to these States.

"Civilized people look upon women as their equal," said the Hon Mr. Myerson, who spoke next.

"Men now meet their equal in women in all branches of human activity.

"We have women doctors, philosophers, lawyers, etc., etc., (applause from the Opposition).

"Let us grant women the vote, and then we shall have their co-operation in this Canada of ours."

The leader of the Opposition proposed an amendment which read to the effect that the private Bill introduced by the government was entirely contrary to British precedent.

Discussion on points of order ensued. Various difficulties in the way of proceeding with the discussion were brought out. The Opposition still held to their amendment, despite the assurance of the Prime Minister that a motion of adjournment of discussion would be introduced later.

The speaker of the House ruled the amendment out of order, and held that the motion of adjournment brought forward by the leader of the Labour party should be voted upon.

The Speaker complained of the waste of time on purely extraneous points of order.

The amendment carried with one dissenting voice.

The Prime Minister here introduced a measure on the reforms of the Tariff.

The Bill had three divisions, said the leader of the Government. Free food was to be advocated, in the first place.

It would be proposed to reduce the duty on agricultural implements from 20 per cent to 5 per cent. Thirdly, free trade with England would be urged.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Gordon, spoke in favour of the measure.

He referred to the fact that butter is imported from Argentine Republic and eggs from the United States. This was not universally known.

"The wheat yield is still increasing," he continued. "But it is surprising that the price of flour is higher than it ever was.

"Flour in England is cheaper than it is in Canada."

Statistics in support of the measure were also quoted by the Minister of the Interior.

In 1908 a census of the cows was taken. Two or three years later there were far fewer cows.

"There is a crisis," cried Mr. Gordon, "an actual crisis."

"Canada does truly stand in a noble position from the manufacturing standpoint. Starvation is impending, nevertheless.

Reference was made to the way in which wheat values had degenerated, owing to the high tariff.

The Hon. Mr. Farthing spoke in opposition to the Tariff Measure.

"Free food would be, not a cure; it would be a very dangerous hypodermic to administer to the healthy young body of Canada. Free food would affect our industry.

"We are asked at one stroke to remove the protection which our manufacturies have enjoyed for so long.

"Protection has made this country what it is to-day. We cannot smash the tariff at once.

"What has made Germany what it is to-day?"

"Beer!" (from the side-lines).

"If protection is not sufficient to make farmers stay on the farms, what would happen when free trade came into being.

"If the Prime Minister wishes to ruin this country, he could not do so more cleverly or more astutely than by the proposed measures.

"The time for free trade with England is not yet."

"We, as consumers," said the Labour Leader, "are touched by this issue. Does the question touch the High Cost of Living"

He desired to know, he said, how tariff revision would help the labour interests.

Th speaker blamed the Liberal party for the horrible conditions in Canada to-day. He, further, deprecated the action of the Conservative Government in appointing a High Cost of Living Commission.

The Hon. John Bieler, in support of Tariff reduction in the matter of farming implements, pointed out the great growth in their production in Canada.

Reference was made to the fact that the component parts of agricultural implements could be purchased more cheaply in Canada than across the line.

"I am frankly surprised at the attitude of the Labour party, when the say the country is going to the dogs," said the Opposition leader.

"I am willing to admit that the price of food stuffs is high, and that we are tiding over a difficult period. But allow me to point out, that the price that the labouring man gets for his labour is greater than it ever was.

"The farmer has gone into the manufacturing centres, because he can there earn far more than he ever could on the farm.

"When Canada has fifty millions of a population, then we can say that the time has come for a lower tariff.

"England has been built up on high protection, as has the United States.

"I am not in favour of free food for the present.

"We must have our crises. But if a country is to be built up, it must be built up on a policy of high protection."

The Socialist member, Mr. Budyk, said that Germany would have grown whether her industries had been protected or not. The same applied to the United States.

"Canada has reached that stage," continued the Socialist member, "when it can compete with other countries in industry, agriculture, etc.

"Once the tariff on farming implements is reduced, the benefit will accrue to the farmer."

The Prime Minister was not permitted to speak, because he had already spoken once. The divison was then taken on the Tariff Reform Issue, and resulted in a vote of 46 to 39 for the Government.

FOURTEEN WEALTHY STUDENTS.

There are fourteen wealthy students attending McGill, according to statistics issued from the Students' Council office yesterday afternoon. These men bought tickets for the Union Dance, in common with their poorer brethren, but when it became necessary to cancel the affair, they have so far refrained from calling for their money. Fourteen refunds now remain at the Students' Council office, which their owners may claim at any time.

THEY MUST BE VACCINATED

Orders Have Gone Forth for Science Students

NO CLASSES OTHERWISE

Deedh Must Have Been Done by One P.M. Yesterday Afternoon

Students in the Applied Science Faculty cannot attend classes until they have been vaccinated. The following notice was posted in the Engineering Building yesterday:

"All students who have not reported to Dr. Aylen must do so to-day between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Dr. Aylen will be found in the Library of this building.

Students who by 1 p.m. this afternoon have not reported to Dr. Aylen will be excluded from all work in the faculty."

There are few students who have not submitted themselves to vaccination.

In responding to roll-call yesterday afternoon, several Applied Science students answered: "Here, Sir! I've been vaccinated."

WESTERN CLUB ARE MEETING

Three Features of Meeting to be Held at the Union To-night

Three things are expected to draw a large attendance at the meeting of the Western Club this evening. The first is Dr. Todd, its honorary president, who will speak; the second is the spread; and the third is the important business which will be discussed.

Dr. Todd has been found to be a most interesting speaker, and the spread has also been found good. The business affair which will be touched upon is the consideration of a feature event of the year. Prospects of a dance are good. As all previous meetings of the Western Club have been found interesting, it is certain that this one will be.

At Pennsylvania—Battery candidates to the number of sixteen are already working out at the gymnasium under Coach Thomas. Football candidates are working out daily outdoors, the work being confined to punting and running principally. There are 69 'Varsity candidates working out daily for the track team.

PHENOMENA AT LOW PRESSURE

Dr. McIntosh Reads Very Interesting Paper

CHEMICAL SOCIETY

The Experiments Leading to the Invention of the Tungsten Lamp

The McGill Chemical Society met on Tuesday afternoon in the Macdonald Chemistry Building. The topic under discussion was, "Phenomena at Low Pressures.'

Dr. McIntosh read a very interesting paper on this subject, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

The speaker reviewed some of the work done by Langmuir on the Tungsten lamp. In part, Dr. McIntosh spoke as follows:

Langmuir found, when working with a 40 Watt lamp, that a great deal of gas came from the bulb when he attempted to produce a vacuum. When, however, all tape were removed, from the apparatus, he was able to produce a good vacuum. Langmuir was attempting to make a very high efficiency lamp. He found that all the gases could be removed by heating the lamp up to a fairly high temperature.

When hydrogen is admitted into a lamp at high temperature, and low pressures, it is converted into mon-atomic hydrogen. This mon-atomic hydrogen exhibits far different properties from the properties of ordinary hydrogen.

The vapor pressures of tungsten itself were determined as follows: The tungsten was weighed out in small pieces, and subjected to various temperatures in a vacuum. In this way some of the tungsten was distilled off from the weighed filaments. By determining the rate of the distillation of tungsten from these filaments, Langmuir was able to calculate the vapor pressure by tungsten.

These experiments were preliminary to the study of the causes of the blackening on the interior of tungsten lamps. He foun dthat nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen do not cause this darkening. Water vapor on the other hand, will cause this blackening. This blackening is brought about as follows: The water is broken up and oxidizes the tungsten. The hydrogen is then converted into mon-atomic hydrogen, which reduces the oxide of tungsten, leaving the black metal on the inner surface of the bulb. The efficiency of the tungsten increases with temperature faster than the ordinary carbon lamps. When the lamp has nitrogen gas introduced into it the temperature can be raised and the efficiency becomes greater.

After a general discussion the meeting adjourned at six-thirty.

MORE RESULTS ANNOUNCED

In Third and Fourth Year Science

Further results in Applied Science were posted yesterday.

They consist of Third Year Mine Mapping and Fourth Year Geology of Canada.

MINE MAPPING.

YEAR III.

Class I.—Macaulay, C. A., Learned.
Class II.—Gilbert; Nelson; Cameron; Buckley.
Class III.—Scott, J.; Ferguson; Johnson, B. P.; Gilchrist; Tracy.

GEOLOGY OF CANADA.

YEAR IV.

Class I.—Cockfield; MacLeod, J. W.; Fricker.
Class II.—Orkin; Thompson; Kennedy, H. S., McMeekin, equal.
Class III.—Davies; Masson; Graham.

PENNSYLVANIA SETS RULES FOR FRESHMEN

Notices Posted on Campus—To Be Enforced by Seniors

Posters setting forth the Freshman regulations have been printed and will be posted on all bulletin boards on the campus. After the posters have been put up every Freshman will be held accountable for violations of the various rules.

The rules are printed on white cardboard, and are as follows:

Rule 1.—Freshmen must wear black caps every day, except Sunday, while on the campus.

Rule 2.—Freshmen must not enter or leave College Hall by the front door.

Rule 3.—Freshmen must not smoke pipes while on the campus.

Rule 4.—Freshmen must at all times be provided with matches for the use of upper-classmen.

Rule 5.—Freshmen must wear dark colored ties and socks.

Rule 6.—Freshmen must keep to the walks, except when it is necessary to give way to upper-classmen.

Rule 7.—Freshmen must not attempt to wear moustaches.

Rule 8.—No Freshman shall be permitted to wear the University colors or any University insignia.

Rule 9.—Freshmen must not wear any prep. school insignia or jewellery.

Rule 10.—Freshmen must not visit "Pop" Egan's or the Normandie.

Rule 11.—All Freshmen are expected to work for the betterment of the University and the advancement of their class.

Rule 12.—Freshmen are requested to co-operate with the committee in th enforcement of these regulations.

The University of Missouri Glee Club started on a three weeks' trip to the Pacific coast on February 1st, as the guests of the Santa Fe.

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E. T. COLTON IS TO BE NEXT SPEAKER AT STRATHCONA HALL

One of the Administration Secretaries of the Foreign Department of the Y.M.C.A. Will Speak on "The Value of a Life" Next Sunday

The speaker at the Sunday afternoon meeting at Strathcona Hall will be Mr. E. T. Colton, one of the administration secretaries of the Foreign Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Colton is thoroughly acquainted with the situation among the students of the world, and will bring many interesting anecdotes of the recent startling developments in China and India. The International Y. M. C. A. now has about one hundred and twenty-five men on the foreign field, and controls an expenditure of over three hundred thousand dollars annually. After spending a number of years on the field, Mr. Colton has taken charge of the New York office, where he assists in the direction of this enormous enterprise. His subject at the Sunday meeting will be "The Value of a Life." He will present the claims and the opportunities of a life spent in service—opportunities which are absolutely unique for this generation of students.

It is seldom that such opportunity for making life count ever comes to men. Dr. John R. Mott, in his opening message to the delegates at the Kansas City Convention, used these words, which emphasize the urgency of the situation:

"Nor do I see a limit to the outreach of this convention, as I think of the particular time at which we have assembled, not only on the threshold of a new year, but on what some of us believe in our souls to be a new era in the world expansion of Christianity. Since the Rochester convention, I have visited the principal battlefields of Christianity, and I wish to state my conviction now, and possibly again later, of the fact that this generation of students is facing the most wonderful world situation that has ever confronted a generation of students, and if we live to be very old, I cannot imagine a generation coming when students will have a larger situation to face."

Work on the new skating rink at Yale is progressing so rapidly as to assure the playing of the Princeton hockey game on it on January 28.

Initial steps for the formation of a permanent Pennsylvania Club in New York City have been taken by the Quaker alumni at the nation's metropolis.

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OF INTEREST TO FIFTH YEAR MEDICINE.

There is a file in the Registrar's Office containing notices of hospital vacancies, etc.

FRIENDSHIP.

I love a friend of thoughtful mien,
A friend whose truth, to me, serene,
My thought, my wish, my work and care
He must be pleased to bear and share.
What's mine is his, 'tis his, 'tis mine,
And never must the same be thine.

My friend of either sex may be,
I see a friend who seeks for me.
Not love nor heart is wanted most,
Nor memory that is but the ghost
Of some dear friend another's got;
But help, respect, and good kind thought.

"I'll honor, love, and ever obey,"
A man in life may never say
And still his happiness complete.
In some good friend may be concrete.
To him his friends are higher lights
Than undertaking marriage plights.

And when that friend, you think you've found,
Let your relations then be sound;
For if that person be a maid
To whom attentions you have paid,
Beware that in her inmost thought
She does not think she has you caught.

XVII.

The DAILY'S SECOND PAGE

A Brilliant Scheme For The 'Commonwealth of Tomorrow'

The Social Reform Class has been occupied lately in discussions on ideal communities as imagined by earlier Socialists and Social Reformers. Dr. Leacock suggested that some member of the class write about a Socialistic commonwealth as nearly ideal as it is possible to imagine. J. Viner, of Arts '14, undertook the ... and he read the following paper last Monday. Some radical ideas, which would meet with large oppo... at the polls to-day, are put forward.

(Written for and read before the Social Reform Class of Dr. Leacock.)

Attempts have been made by many writers to give pen-pictures of their conceptions of the ideal Commonwealth where all would be happy and content, where poverty, sorrow and ugliness would cheerfully spend their lives in the service of the Commonwealth, and everywhere would be harmony, liberty, and co-operation. Pedantic critics, mistaking altogether the true purpose and significance of these creations of fertile imaginations, have wasted innumerable reams of paper and gallons of ink in demonstrating their impractability, and the impossibility of their concrete realization, or taking another tack, have pounced down upon trivial little details, such as that too many of the windows of the common dwellings faced the north, or that the proposed commonwealth would make it necessary for all its members to wear similar costumes, which would deprive about half of the population of the means of enjoying their cheif pleasure in life.

But these imaginery commonwealths have not been written as serious attempts to give a detailed analysis of the economic and political organization of the future state. Their purpose was rather to picture in broad sweeps of the brush a possible Commonwealth of the future, which, placed before the submerged classes might awaken them to the recognition of the fact that economic circumstances which were to a large degree beyond their control, and for which therefore they were in no way responsible, had submerged them. They were written in the hope that a vivid picture of what might be, placed in contrast to the sad and sordid conditions that were, would stir up the masses to exert the might of their numbers, and to fight their way, by peaceful means if possible, by brute force if not, out of the mire into which in their ignorance they had allowed the privileged classes to push them.

To attribute to More or to Bellamy the belief that in "Utopia" or in "Looking Backward" they had preordained in more or less detailed manner the exact form and organization which the society of the future would take, is as unjust as it is absurd. Neither More nor Bellamy, I take it, would for a moment deny the possibility that experience, that greatest of teachers, might improve upon any detail of the elaborate edifices their imaginations had created. To pick out some of the non-essential details and by exaggerating their weakness to discredit the whole structure is to fail to see the mighty forest because of the dead leaves on the branches of the trees.

It is in the broad foundations which underlay the perhaps over-fantastical superstructures which these creators of ideal Commonwealths have described, and it is in the criticism of the present which must be implied in the contemplation of a future that is to be better, that the value of these writings is to be sought. And it must also be remembered that unattainable though these visionary states of the future might be, striving for them might bring to the oppressed conditions better than the conditions of the present, better even, perhaps, than the conditions they were striving for, but if it brought a change at all, could not very well bring anything worse for them than the conditions of the present.

SOCIALIST AND ANARCHIST.

For sound and fearless criticism of the conditions of to-day, and of the organization of society which makes them not only possible but inevitable, one must go to the Socialists and the Anarchists, but for something to replace the system which exists at present, one must in part at least, seek elsewhere. Socialist and Anarchist alike have this criticism of the modern organization of society; that it is unjust and cruel, wasteful and inefficient; that it brings riches and surfeit to the idle rich, poverty and want to the overworked poor; that it rests upon the domination of the overworked and underfed by the underworked and overfed; that it travesties the Biblical dictum, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," into "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou hunger, but in idleness and the possession of a rich father shalt thou eat, and drink, and be merry."

Though the diagnosis of society's ills presented by the Socialist is the same as that of the Anarchist, their remedies are as far apart as the ends of the poles. The Socialist advocates state regulation of everything, the Anarchist the abolition of state regulation altogether. The critics of Anarchism object that if you pull down all existing institutions, and build nothing in their stead, you can expect nothing but ruins, and this objection in my opinion is well taken.

To the solution offered by the Socialist more consideration is due, but only if we grant that its indictment of modern society is sound, and proves that a solution is needed

SCHOLASTIC THEORIES.

College professors, perched upon the summit of a mound of text-books of orthodox political economy, ridden with fallacies and mouldy with age, and thus removed "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," have with laudable love for the abstract and the unreal, pushed aside all such prejudizing phenomena as hunger, and overwork, and discontent, and by throwing verbal darts of varying degrees of sharpness at the surplus value theory of Marx or at the fantastic nightmares of agitators moved to frenzy by the strength of their enthusiasm for humanity, have presumed to imagine that they have thereby demolished the Socialist indictment.

Other college professors, not of political economy, who would be ashamed to admit anything so radical as a knowledge of the ecnomic writings of any one more modern than Adam Smith, uphold the cause of the existing organization of society on the ground that it promotes initiative and individuality, that by the clash of persons and of interests which it causes, it makes possible a development of personality impossible under a more regulated state.

In answer to the former, the criticism of modern conditions presented by Socialism does not depend for its truth on the truth of the abstract economic theories with which its supporters have attempted to bolster it up, but on the condemnation it brings against a system whose rewards are accordance with neither service nor sacrifice, with neither needs nor equity. What has been said of a famous bishop that no one doubted the existence of God until he attempted to prove it, can also well be said of the Socialists, for no unprejudiced and capable observer could doubt the truth and justice of the Socialist indictment, until the Socialists weaken his argument with their criticism, by attempting to prove it by economic reasoning.

MONEY-MAKING SPIRIT.

But let me quote from a speech delivered before the Canadian Club of Montreal in 1909 by another college professor, Rev. John Cox, formerly of McGill:

"You cannot be so much in love with our present organization of society with its thin crust of blatent luxury, floating on a volcanic mass of seething misery, that you should wish to see it multiplied without delay over the last remaining spaces of the earth. The report for Pittsburgh of the Charities Commission of that town, is painful reading. There you have a district marked by enormous and efficient production of wealth; but its results in a few great fortunes; and for the many nothing but grinding poverty, unremitting soul-killing toil, twelve-hour shifts, half the year therefore by night, with twenty-four hour continuous work once a week at the change; and worst of all, pitiful child labor.

"Is that how you would see Canada prosperous? I cannot believe it." And further on he resumes: "This money-making spirit is encroaching on our higher activities It captures our theatres and concert rooms, dictating what we shall see and hear; it grips our great newspapers and turns them to its own purposes, thus poisoning the wells of public opinion at the source; it even invades our universities. And when a few great fortunes have been made and the millions are set to toiling, we are to fix our eyes on the display of the wealthy and call the country prosperous. To use a phrase of Dr. MacPhail's, we are to 'impute' the wealth of the few, like righteousness, to the many poor!"

These are the words of a staid and sober college professor, delivered before an audience of business men, yet are they a less telling and a less forcible arraignment of modern conditions than the selections from the writings of Socialists which that most distinguished critic of Socialism, Prof. Skelton, quotes only to ridicule for what seems to his prejudicial mind their exaggeration and absence of sufficient justification. Surely they have enough justification to make ridiculous that peculiar sort of sneering laughter with which Skelton so nonchalantly brushes them aside.

SOCIALIST REMEDY FOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The Socialist remedy for the social problem is criticized on the ground that it means over-regulation and the destruction of individuality and personality, in short, that its goal is a gaol. But it is a question whether, if all one's friends were in gaol, and all one's enemies without; if in gaol there were meat and drink and comfortable quarters for all, and an equal and moderate amount of work for all, one would not prefer to be in gaol than out of it.

Furthermore, regulation is not unpleasant and irksome after one has grown accustomed to it. The savage would probably prefer the most severe punishment of his savage code to being forced to go through life, wearing the clothes of civilization, with its yoke of starched linen round the neck, and of leather fetters on the feet.

IMPRISONMENT IN COLLEGE.

Is it not possible also that the assiduous bookworm would find the paternal discipline of the gaol more endurable than would a convict find a college term, if he had not previously become inured to nine o'clock lectures, and seven-eighths rules, and examinations in Latin for zealous students whose sole and only ambition in life is to know economics?

Nor does the refutation of Socialism lie in the destruction of personality that it would allegedly bring. If for the fullest development of personality there is required a struggle for existence so bitter that it entails hunger and disease, vice and poverty, then in a pack of wolves snarling at each other's throats will there be found a degree of development of personality which should turn the idealistic professor of ethics from the contemplation of civilized man to the study of the wild beast of the jungle, in his search for the highest evolved type of being.

But surely in friendly co-operation, in the mutual service of humanity, there are possibilities for the development of a type of personality far superior to the personality of the successful man of to-day, who buys praise and honour of a kind by doling out the ill-gotten gains produced for him, to institutions for the advancement of learning among the rich.

SOCIALISM'S FAILURE.

If Socialism fails, therefore, to offer a solution for society's problems, and I believe that it does fail, it is because of other shortcomings than those examined above; it is because of the unwieldiness of so huge an organization as the government of such a state would be; it is because of the impossibility of finding any arbitrary rule of distribution of the product of labor, which would bring a perfect measure of justice to all; above all, it is because such a state might bring equality in poverty, instead of equality in prosperity.

It is my particular task in this paper to attempt to predict the essenial nature of the Commonwealth of Tomorrow, where the ills and the evils of the modern state will be unknown, and will be lessened to a great degree. In the belief that the codes and the laws and the conventions of modern society are rapidly advancing to the stage where social utility will be the one measure of worth, and where the greatest social utility will be realized in the greatest happiness of an educated and developed race of men, not equal, because that is impossible, but possessing equal opportunities, and equal privileges, I also believe that the method of distribution of the Commonwealth of the future will be such as to promote this social utility of which I have been speaking.

THREE GREAT DIVISIONS.

Under the modern system the total product of industry is divided into three great shares, namely, what goes to the capital instruments of production as interest, what goes to the landlord as rent, and what goes to the worker as wages. It will be from the standard of social utility that these shares in distribution will be judged.

The Socialist claims that labour is the source of all value, and with a very few exceptions too unimportant to break the rule, he is undoubtedly right. When the Socialist goes further and states that labour is the measure of value, he falls into one of those fallacies which so delight the heart of Prof. Skelton when made by Socialists, and so completely escape his notice when made by his own beloved orthodox economists or even by himself. Labour is by no means the measure of value, for the value of labour itself is determined by the same factors which determine the value of its products, viz.: demand and supply.

What is of real importance, however, is that of the three factors in production, land, labour, and capital, labour alone is a human one. The share which the landlord takes as rent exists to be taken only because labour working in conjunction with land produces more than labour alone can produce. Similarly the share which the capitalist takes as interest exists to be taken only because man working with a spade can dig faster than man working with his bare hands

Granting, therefore, that labour is more productive when working in conjunction with capital and land than when working alone; granting even that in a sense there can be attributed to capital and land productivity of their own, as apart from labour; does it follow that the ownership of the land and the capital brings with it the right to claim the yield of their productivity; does it follow that private ownership of land and capital are justifiable and defensible?

It is here I predict, that the principleth atallthing

ciple that all things must be in accordance with social utility will begin its work, and will judge land and capital, each on its own merits.

LAND VALUES AND UNEARNED INCREMENTS.

Land so far as it derives its value from its situation is altogether a social product, and can even be held to be a specific product of labour. St. Catherine street sites were of no value in 1642, although their natural situation was identically the same.—probably even the same mud and dust were there! Their great value to-day must therefore be altogether attributed to the development of Montreal and of Canada by labour, to the digging of a St. Lawrence River channel by labour, to the building of wharves and factories and ocean vessels by labour, to the growing of wheat by labour.

The superior advantages and consequently the greater value of St. Catherine street sites as compared with suburban are due to superior situation, but the values of both, such as they are, are altogether the product of human labour, and labour in which the landlords, as such, took no part.

COMMONWEALTH OF TO-MORROW.

The Commonwealth of To-morrow will therefore nationalize all land, and will lease them out for limited periods to tenants paying rent to the Commonwealth. The period of tenancy could be limited to 10 years. Tenants of either urban or rural land wishing to improve their land holdings by erecting buildings, draining, etc., will be required to apply to a Commonwealth department of land improvement, who if they approve of the plans, will install the improvements desired, and will add an amount agreed upon to the rental of the land improved.

LEASING BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Leasing will be by public auction at stated times, and land will go to the highest bidder, except that a holding tenant, at the expiral of his first lease, shall not be refused a second lease if he consents to increase his rental 10 per cent., even though he is outbid to any extent by others desiring the land he occupies.

It may be objected that leasing out of agricultural land for limited periods will lead to land-mining and undesirable methods of cultivation. But conditions in the lease can easily be devised to regulate the method and manner of cultivation, which will not only prevent land-mining, but will provide an easy and systematic method of enforcing effective and scientific agriculture.

It must also be remembered that the perfect commonwealth will never exist, that even if any improvement, no matter how slight, is brought about by change, change is desirable. Land-mining is not unknown to-day, even where the farmers are themselves the landlords.

The figures given by the recent Canadian Census show that in the Prairie Provinces 50 cents worth of labour is put in per acre to get a product of over $10 per acre per year.

Capital, if inheritance and gifts are not considered, is the saving from wages, and is really the unconsumed product of labor. Since the return to capital in the shape of interest is a necessary incentive to saving, and since the interests of the entire Commonwealth demand the steady accumulation of capital, interest will not be interfered with, and within certain clearly-defined limits permitted and even enforced.

NO MORE INHERITANCE.

Inheritance and gifts during life will be totally confiscated by the Commonwealth, with this modification, that parents, in order that they may have the satisfaction of knowing that their children will not suffer, during their childhood from want or privation, will be permitted to leave a maximum of $10,000 to each child under age at the death of the parents. Bequests or gifts during life to persons or institutions of any kind, whether charitable, religious, or educational, will be absolutely prohibited, unless made through and with the consent of the Commonwealth.

All industries borrowing money from other than shareholders, selling shares or bonds, or employing labour, will be required to employ an accountant, and to permit an auditor to make a periodic inspection of their books. All accountants and auditors will be government officials, and will be paid by the Commonwealth, who will be in turn remunerated by their employers.

The accountants will be required to submit to a department of the Commonwealth annual reports, certified to be correct by the auditors, of the total paid-up capital, the real net earnings on capital for the year, and the financial standing of every industry. The net earnings will be published in official bulletins, in order that the public, and especially the working classes, should know the profitability of different industries.

MINIMUM WAGE.

A minimum wage will be established for all industries. Child labour will be altogether prohibited. If the dividends of any industry exceed 6 per cent. of the paid-up capital, half of the excess will have to be divided up among the employees, in the proportion of their regular earnings. If the dividends of any industry exceed 12 per cent. the Commonwealth will require that 75 per cent. of the excess over 12 per cent. shall also go to the employees. Since the chief waste of the present system is the excessive number of persons engaged in distribution, and therefore the excessive cost of distribution, the Commonwealth of to-morrow will closely regulate distribution. There will be in each district a License Commission, which will decide for each year the needs of the district for stores, hotels, warehouses, stables, theatres, wholesale establishments, agents, commission merchants, brokers, etc.

THE MIDDLEMAN.

Licenses will be granted to the number needed, and once granted will not be rescinded except for specific reasons. If there are more applicants than licenses to be granted, the licenses will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder. On complaint by a certain number of citizens that the price of certain commodities is excessive, the License Commission will investigate, and if conditions warrant it, will permit the opening of temporary stores to bring down prices by competition.

As advertising to a large extent is pure waste, the advertising of special brands of bread or tea not leading to a greater consumption of bread or tea, a severe tax will be put on advertising of all sorts.

All industries which are of the nature of public utilities, and all industries in which competition is impossible or undesirable, such as railroads, steamship lines, express companies, water, light, and heat companies, tramways, etc.; all forests and mines, all water power will be nationalized, and will be either controlled and managed by the State or farmed out to private corporations regulated by the State.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES.

A due measure of conservation of the natural resources of the country will thus be strictly enforced, in such a manner that the whole Commonwealth will benefit from the natural resources of the Commonwealth.

Charity will be done away with altogether. Those unfortunates who are in poverty through no fault of their own, but owing to circumstances which they had no share in creating, will receive from the Commonwealth employment if able to work, assistance if they are not, but this aid will be given not as alms, but as their due.

Men and women unable to find employment will be employed in the industries of the Commonwealth for a limited period, and for very moderate wages, and will be aided in seeking other employment. Private giving of alms, homes for the aged and the poor, hospital for the poor sick, settlement in the slums, will be prohibited. The Commonwealth will take into its own hands the duty of assisting the needy and deserving poor. Those able but refusing to work, will be encouraged to starve.

Staff of Commonwealth will employ a staff of physicians who will attend the sick for nominal fees. The dispensing of drugs will be taken over altogether from private hands, and thus there will be done away with the drug and the patent medicine evils, and also the selling of weak and adulterated drugs at exorbitant prices.

EDUCATION COMPULSORY.

Education will be compulsory until the completion of a course equivalent to a modern High School course, except in the case of individuals whom the educational authorities certify to be hopelessly backward and "uneducatable." Some of the public schools will be free, while others will charge fees of varying amounts, but the curriculum and the standard of teaching will be identical in all.

There will also be State institutions of higher learning, which will be free, but entrance into which will be only on a scholarship test.

The form of government will be a unitary republic.

The suffrage will be extended to all men and women who are of age, and who have completed their minimum of compulsory education.

The party system will be maintained, in the absence of any means of exterminating it. But only on measures forming definite part of the party platforms at election times will divisions in the Assembly of the Commonwealth be on party lines. The Government will not be defeated if a measure, most of its members support, is defeated, provided that this measure was in no way included in the platform on which the Government was returned to power.

All the industries and institutions which will be under the control or ownership of the Commonwealth will be in charge of special, expert and non-partizan officials, chosen by agreement between the Government and the leaders of the Opposition, and holding their office during good behaviour.

CORRUPTION CHARGES.

All Commonwealth officials charged with graft or misuse of their positions will be tried in a special Court existing for the purpose, and presided over by a non-partizan judge.

While it may be objected that the Commonwealth will be peculiarly open to disruption owing to bribery of the officials, and that a special Court will not be a sufficient preventive, the same objection can be levelled against any possible system, and against the present more so than against any other which has existed, or has been suggested for the future. If the spread of education, the equalizing of opportunity, and the knowledge that the Commonwealth's interests had become at last the interests of the individuals composing it, will not be sufficient to create a public opinion in the Commonwealth of to-morrow, which shall come down with crushing force upon the least sign of official corruption, then may we in truth sit on our haunches and raise a pessimistic howl about the impossibility of real

Continued on page 3

TO WHAT EXTENT WOULD YOU VOTE FOR THESE THINGS?

Mr. Viner's Ideal Parliament Would:

1—Nationalize all lands and lease them out for a limited period of time, by public auction.

2—Confiscate practically all inheritances and gifts.

3—Adopt a minimum wage scale; prohibit child labor; and establish profit sharing in all industries where dividends of more than 6 per cent. are declared.

4—License the middleman, and restrict his numbers.

5—Do away with all charity and give the unemployed work in industries organized by the government.

6—Conserve the national resources.

7—Do away with all homes for the aged ,and poor, with hospitals, and all settlement houses in slums, so that the Commonwealth could house all people.

8—Employ public physicians to a greatly increased extent.

9—Make education compulsory until the completion of the equivalent of the High School course.

10—Make suffrage equal to all, of age, who have completed the minimum of education.

11—Still allow the party system to continue; but regulate it by a Corruptions Court.

12—Do away with taxation, since inheritance and rents would more than meet the expense of government.

13—Establish a government monopoly of banking.

THINGS MUSICAL

Last night in the Hall of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, the Dubois String Quartette gave its fourth concert this season.

The programme, though not varied, was well executed, and merited the applause which was accorded each number.

Mlle. Ida Morin—who is the possessor of a winning stage appearance, and a splendid voice, both of which she displays to advantage, contributed several very good songs.

The violin numbers by Mr Alphonse Dansereau, once a pupil at McGill Conservatorium, were extremely well received by the audience, which insisted on an encore.

As to the Dubois String Quartette itself, its merits are so well known, that it is only necessary to say that it performed in its unsual good form.

The Dubois Quartette, which is practically the only organization in the city giving chamber music, is under the distinguished patronage of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and His Honor Sir Francis Langelier.

These concerts are given under the direction of Louis H. Bourbon. The next will be given on March 10, when Mrs. A. L. Richardson and Miss Edna Inglis will be the accompanying artists.

PROGRAMME.

Quartette—Opus 112—Saint-Saens.
I.—Allegro.
II.—Molto Allegro quasi presto
III.—Molto Adagio.
IV.—Allegro non troppo.

Song—
Air de Brunechild (Opera Sigurd), E. Reyer.
Madamoiselle Ida Morin.

Violin Solo—
(a) Romance, Wilhelmy.
(b) Airs Russes, Wieniawski.
Mons. A. Dansereau.

Song—
(a) What's in the Air To-day? R. Eden.
(b) Chant Hindou, H. Bemberg.
Madamoiselle Ida Morin.
(Violin obligato by Mons. A. Dansereau.)

Quintet—Opus 44—R. Schumann.
I.—Allegro brillante.
II.—In modo d'una marcia un poco largamente
III.—Scherzo molto vivace
IV.—Allegro ma non troppo.
At the piano—Mr. H. Dansereau.

Dartmouth is the first college in the country to have its own theatre. Mr. Wallace F. Robinson, vice-president of the American Shoe Machinery Company, has given Dartmouth $100,000 to be used to further some side of college activity other than athletics. It has been decided to use the money to build a theatre. The students who are in the Dramatic Club of that institution will present the plays, and the manager says that there will be no Greek and Latin classics or Shakespearean plays presented, only up-to-date plays. Dartmouth will be the first college in the country to have a theatre, and the outcome of the experiment will be closely watched by all the large universities.

A basket ball team composed of the women of the faculty of the University of Indiana defeated the Freshmen co-ed basket ball team of that institution by the score of 21-1.

Twelve foreign countries and every state in the country except Nevada are represented in Yale's enrollment this year.

AMUSEMENTS

His Majesty's Theatre

All Week, with Mats. To-day and Sat. The Distinguished English Actor, MR.

LAURENCE IRVING

and Miss Mabel Hackney

Under the Auspices of The British Canadian Theatre Organization.

Matinee To-day and Sat. Eve.
THE UNWRITTEN LAW

To-night, To-morrow and Fri. Eves. and Sat. Mat.,
TYPHOON

Prices: Evenings, 25c. to $2.00. Both Matinees, 25c. to $1.50.

PRINCESS EVES. 8.15 MATS. 2.15

Mats. To-day and Sat.
THE WELSH PLAYERS
in "CHANGE."

Prices: Eves. and Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50; Wed. Mat., 25c. to $1.00.

Next Week—HER OWN MONEY.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
ORPHEUM
2.10 P.M. To-Day 8.10 P.M.

Joh Josefson's "Glima" Troupe
Dunbar's Nine White Hussars
The Great Howard
Bert Wheeler & Co.
Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle's Society Dances in Motion Pictures
Mines and Fox
Rawls and Vonkaufman
Orpheumscope

Feature Concert every Sunday, 10c.

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon, 10c. to 25c.
Prices Evening, 10c. to 50c.

Gus Fay, With the Gayety Girls

Oriental Night, To-night. Amateur Night, Friday.

ALL NEW SHOW
NEW SHOW, MON. WED. FRID. SUN
IMPERIAL
2000 SEATS AT 10 CENTS

To-Day--The Marriage of Figaro
(In Two Reels)
WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN
And Four Others
MARCONI BROTHERS,
Wireless Musicians.
BETTY DONN,
Vocalist.

STRAND
St. Catherine cor. Mansfield
TO-DAY.
Cecilia Loftus
In Motion Picture Version of
A Lady of Quality
(In Five Parts)
By Frances Hodgson Burnett.
WILLIE ECKSTEIN - - PIANIST

TO-DAY
NEW GRAND
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S
ROMANCE:
The Bride of Lammermoor
(In Three Parts.
Also
A MODERN VENDETTA
MUSICAL GREGORY—The Wizard.

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A fine line of choice CIGARS and TOILET ARTICLES
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STUDENTS

A glance at my menu will convince you that I am offering the very best meal that can be had at the price.

JOIN YOUR FELLOW-STUDENTS NOW.

To-Day's 25c Menu

SOUPS
Julienne and Tomato.

JOINTS
Roast Beef. Roast Mutton.
Roast Pork with Apple Sauce.
Veal and Ham Pie.

VEGETABLES
Green Peas. Sweet Corn.
Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

PASTRY
Fruit Pudding.
Lemon Jelly and Cream.
Lemon Pie. Rice Custard.

Tea, Coffee, Bread and Butter.

Twenty-one Meal Tickets, $4.50.

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AN APROW Notch COLLAR
2 for 25 cents
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350 Rooms. 200 Private Baths.
Rooms $1.50 Up.
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Surgical Instruments Dissecting Sets
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J. H. CHAPMAN,
26 McGill College Avenue.

Athletics.

E. A. LESLIE. F. G. HUGHES. W. H. BIGGAR.

..ED AND WHITE HOCKEYISTS STRIKE THEIR STRIDE FOR THE FIRST TIME

Team Work and Better Checking Back More in Evidence in Yeste rday's Game

OVERWHELMED THE BANK OF MONTREAL 6-1

Everybody Had a Try-out—At Last McGill's Septette Have Found Their True Form — Brighter Chances For Intercollegiate Game s

The wearers of the Red and White have at last struck their stride. Yesterday afternoon they utterly routed the Bank of Montreal to the tune of 6—1. This is their second meeting with the bankers, and on the last occasion the plutocrats held the collegians to a tie game, the final score being 4—4. If McGill's increased score of yesterday afternoon can be taken as an estimate of improvement, then the Red and White are playing hockey altogether superior to the brand displayed on the occasions of their former meeting.

As a matter of fact, the McGill men are hitting a stride that they have not equalled before this season. Most of the one-man business has been eliminated, and, in team work, combination, passing and checking back there is a marked improvement shown by the Red and White.

At the Arena yesterday all the McGill men were given a try-out, and a frequent shifting of the men took place.

Mann appeared in goal for McGill, and stopped and cleared in the best of form.

Bill Hughes held down point for a time, and then retired to make room for others. Bill made a beautiful end to end rush just before receiving the hook, and netted McGill's third goal.

Ramsay Rankin played cover throughout, and was in his usual good trim; his rushes were too much for the plutocrats, though he had hard luck in his shooting, and failed to find the nets.

Parsons started at centre, and for the first half played his best game. His fashion of hooking out the puck from an opponent is a beautiful thing to see. The fifth goal was scored by him just before he climbed the fence to let Hob. Gilmore take his place.

On the wings, Masson, Wickson, De Muth and Ryley had their try outs, while Don Brophy appeared for a time at centre. The checking back of these men and their readiness to pass was a feature of the game.

For the Bankers, Monserrat and Root did the pretty work. On the whole, though the money changers were hardly able to hold their own with the students.

Line-up:—

McGill.	Bankers.
Goal.	
Mann	Macdonald
Point.	
Masson, Hughes	Taylor
Cover Point.	
Rankin	McGee
Rover.	
Brophy	Davidson.
Centre.	
Gilmore, Parsons	Root
Right Wing.	
Masson, Ryley	Handel
Left Wing.	
De Muth, Wickson	Montserrat

Scores:—

1—Masson	1 min.
2—Wickson	3 min.
3—Hughes	4 min.
4—Wickson	3.30 min.
Half Time.	
5—Parsons	2.30 min.
6—Handel	7.30 min.
8—Wickson	6 min.

CRICKET UNION IS SUGGESTED

Dean Moyse Tells of Letter From Toronto Broaching Subject

OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Season's Activities to be Ushered In by a Banquet

A meeting of the McGill Cricket Club was held recently with Dean Moyse as chairman.

It was decided to hold a banquet before the opening of the season, and a letter from Toronto was read suggesting the formation of an Intercollegiate Cricket Union, consisting of McGill, Toronto and one or two American Colleges.

The suggestion is very interesting, and if it were carried out would give a great impetus to the English game in Canada.

The McGill team had a very successful season last year, winning the championship of the City and putting up a splendid game against the deadly bowling of Crawford, of the Australian team.

The prospects for a very successful season next summer are very bright, every year bringing out an increasing number of undergraduates; in fact the most effective portion of last year's senior team was made up from the undergraduate body, as well as an entire second team.

COLLEGE MEN AND MUSIC

Music has been the Cinderella of the colleges and universities in the United States until recently, but now a college mens' orchestra is to be started as an amateur organization in New York. Music is plainly coming into her place among other cultural subjects which a college man may venture to pursue with ardor second only to football. The idea of this society originated with a Yale man, the Alumni Weekly tells us, and the plan is to gather about 50 instrumental soloists and performers who are college graduates, and form a group something like the University Glee Club of New York, with associates as supporters. Bulletins in the Harvard and Yale clubs in New York asked members to send their applications to the temporary committee. Mention is made of the "Auletai," or flute choir, composed of six veteran graduate players. The Weekly further says that competent players of the solo French horn and clarinet have been found, a difficulty in the organization at first. Musicians must look with pride at this exalting of the art among the alumni of academic or technical courses in the great colleges. No longer shall it be said, when one praises the intellectual power of a well-known conductor, as one did not so long ago in Boston, "Why! I thought he was nothing but a musician."

LAST WORK-OUT TO-DAY.

Owing to the departure of the wrestling team for Ithaca, there will be no class held on Thursday, but Mr. Smith, the instructor, is to be in the football room in the Union at 4.30 to-day, to supervise the last work-out before the meet on Saturday.

WATER POLO MEN TURN OUT TODAY

Will the following men turn out this afternoon for a practice at 4.30.

G. L. Trapp.
K. Rosebrugh.
Lee Smith.
P. Buckley.
C. Pengelley.
Bill Abbott.
C. Watters.
Clark.
W. Lighthall.
L. E. Smith.

And any other polo players who would like to try for the Intercollegiate team, come out to-morrow at the Central Y. M. C. A.

A good plunger is also needed. It is hoped that some big fellows turn out and get some practice as the meet with Varsity is not far off.

One of the Teachers in the University died in January of glanders baccilli, from the effects of certain germs that he obtained while in the veterinary laboratory. This is the first record of any man ever dying of this disease, and it was thought that this disease was only addicted to horses.
LOUISIANA.

The Woman's League of the University of Indiana is trying to get the honor system adopted at their school.

Statistics show that there are Yale alumni living in every state in the Union and in 48 foreign countries.

DELAYED GAME PLAYED TODAY

Arts '15 and '16 Meet at Twelve O'clock

The twice postponed game between Arts '15 and Arts '16 is to be played to-day at 12 o'clock, weather and other conditions permitting. From the present outlook the fast ice should make the contest between these two rival teams one of the most interesting of the local sporting events. The fact that the game had to be put off on the former occasions has by no means daunted the players and both teams are anxious to qualify for the faculty semi-finals. From the present outlook Arts '15 will have a slight edge on the sophomores. The former having slightly the better team combined with better condition.

AMERICAN COLLEGE HOCKEY SITUAT.O.

Tigers and Crimson Clash Saturday Next—Basketball League

On Saturday night Princeton and Harvard will play their second game in the Intercollegiate hockey championship series, and already the college hockey enthusiasts are trying to figure the possible outcome of this meeting, which may decide the title. Harvard defeated Princeton in the first game played at Boston, and has two victories over Yale. Princeton has also defeated Yale twice, and a victory for the Tigers here on Saturday night will tie them with Harvard and render a third and deciding game necessary.

After many trials the Columbia hockey seven succeeded in playing a game of hockey on Saturday, beating Cornell on slushy ice at Ithaca by 2 goals to 0. The Victorias, of Montreal, beat the Crescents at the St. Nicholas rink by 6 goals to 2. The Boston Irish-Americans beat the New York Irish-Americans at the Boston Arena by 7 goals to 1. Williams beat Troy "Poly" by 8 goals to 0. Amherst and Springfield Training played a tie game at 1 goal each.

COLUMBIA FIVE UNBEATEN.

Columbia leads in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship series with four games won and none lost; Cornell is second, with two won and one lost; Princeton is third, with three won and two lost; Yale is fourth, with two won and two lost; Pennsylvania is fifth, with one won and five lost, and Dartmouth last, with one won and five lost. Three championship games are on this week's schedule, Columbia meeting Pennsylvania at Morningside Heights on Thursday, as part of Alumni Day celebration. On Friday Princeton will meet Cornell at Ithaca, and on Saturday Yale will play Dartmouth at Hanover.

Cornell's basketball five showed championship form in the game with Yale on Saturday night at Ithaca, winning by 40 to 26. Pennsylvania won her first League game, defeating Dartmouth by 28 to 15. West Point found a team it could beat after eight successive defeats, the New York University five being the victims by 41 to 14. Annapolis easily beat St. John's, of Brooklyn, by 59 to 13. Other college games resulted thus: Pennsylvania State 50, Carnegie Intitute, 23; Seton Hall, 34, Brooklyn, 12; Wesleyan, 35, Springfield 32; Rochester, 21, Colgate, 11; Williams, 23, Union, 18; Gallaudet, 51, Fordham, 34; Catholic University, 48, Fordham, 23.

R. V. C. BASKETBALL

In preparation for the basketball match with the Macdonald College First Team on Saturday, a most important practice will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) in the King Edward VII. School Gym. at 5.15 sharp.

The following are requested to turn out:

G. Ryan, C. Fritz, E. Chauvin, O. Henry, G. Rogers, M. Bennetts, C. Morgan, G. Story, and G. Macdonald.

McGILL TO PLAY VICTORIAS.

At the last moment the manager of the McGill hockey team has obtained a game with the Victorias for this afternoon. A good game is expected, and it is necessary that all turn out to perfect the team work.

The following will turn out: Mann, Hughes, Rankin, Masson, Ryley, Davidson, Wickson, Parsons, Hooper, De Muth, Kendall and Gilmour.

VARSITY DEFEAT QUEEN'S FIVE

Practically Assure Themselves The Championship

Varsity practically won the Intercollegiate Basketball championship on Friday night when she defeated Queen's 40 to 18. The score at half-time stood 7 to 6 in favor of Queens.

Queens began Friday's game well, when Meek got the first point on a foul. Varsity continued to hand out the rough stuff and the Presbyterians began to pile up single points with the result that at half-time the Kingstonians were one to the good.

In the second spasm Kennedy replaced E. H. Scott on the Varsity defence. The change seemed to add more "pep" to the Blue and White. Varsity soon passed Queens, due to the good shooting and combination of the whole Varsity team. Captain Thompson was easily the best man on the floor. He was particularly effective during the second half, when he scored 20 of Varsity's 34 points. Kennedy also put up a good game and deserves a place in senior company.

For Queen's, Meek and Sutherland were the best. The latter was especially good on shooting fouls. The Presbyterians, however, lacked the combination which Varsity showed in the second half. They used little or no signalling, but Varsity, on the other hand, depended on their signals almost entirely.

Queen's (18)—Forwards, Hill and Meek; centre, Sutherland; defence, Buchanan and Sutherland.

Varsity (40) — Forwards, C. V. Scott and Thompson; centre, Cook; defence, Zimmerman and E. H. Scott.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

What Other Students Are Doing In Sport

Lacrosse practice at Harvard has been called for Monday next, February 16. Seven of last years' team have graduated, and many new men are needed.

It is possible that Arthur Warwick, the Canadian professional, who coached the team in 1911 and 1912 may have the men in charge this year. This is not, however, final, as Mr. Warwick may again play on the Toronto team but competent coaching will be provided.

Columbia's complete intercollegiate soccer schedule is as follows:

March 14th—Haverford at Haverford.
Mar. 21st—Penn. at Philadelphia.
March 28th—Yale at New Haven.
April 3rd—Cornell at South Field.
April 18th—Harvard at South Field.

The basketball team of Columbia University continued its winning streak by defeating Dartmouth 21-16. At half time they led by 12-4.

The University of Chicago has a Pan-Hellenic Bowling Council, which meets, as a rule, twice a week. The champion bowlers so far have been the Alpha Delta Phi's, with the Psi Upsilon, S. A. E. and Delta Tau Delta following.

RED AND WHITE BASKETBALL TEAM READY FOR VARSITY GAME

Scoring Better and Defence Stronger

A WIN WILL PULL McGILL UP

Seconds Play Macdonald College in Preliminary Exhibition

Coach Lamb had the senior basketball squad in hand last night and for an hour put them through a hard work-out. He has his quintette in the best of condition and ready for the hard Varsity game on Saturday. Lovers of the game can expect the best match that has been seen here for some seasons with odds slightly in favor of the Red and White.

The McGill scoring division is vastly improved over that of the previous game. Kennedy is going his old-time gate and scoring from every angle.

Joe can be counted upon for his share against the Varsity defence. Captain Baldwin at centre has regained his last season shooting eye and will give the Varsity centre real trouble. This division can be relied upon against any defence of the Blue and White.

On the defence the local boys are particularly strong, with four husky guards to choose from. Lee Smith is showing that he can play back as well as forward, and will no doubt be seen on the defence against Varsity. Connover is a strong check, and has shown his abilities along this line in the past games.

Williscroft is playing his usually snappy game, and feeding his forwards well. Buster Reid has been playing senior for some time, and his reach and intercepting has helped the team wonderfully.

Captain Lamb and Coach Lamb are worrying over which five to select for Saturday's contest. With such material, an exceptionally strong team can be chosen, and one which can be counted upon to bring victory to McGill.

The practice last night against Capt. Upham's second team was marked with brilliant play and accurate shooting. The Baldwin-Kennedy combination worked well and inevitably resulted in a score.

All the guards were given a work-out, and each combination succeeded in holding the second team forwards.

The whole quintette is going like clockwork, and nothing but the most satisfactory results are anticipated from the Saturday match.

Should Varsity win this it gives them the championship, for another season, and a win will put the Red and White very much into the running. A big turnout is expected for the game at 4 o'clock, and the Drummond street gym. will be crowded long before that hour.

Tickets can be had from members of the executive and players in the different faculties.

A preliminary game Macdonald vs. McGill II. is to be run off, starting at 3 p.m. This will be keenly contested, and should prove of interest to those who know the two teams.

The second team is strong all around and should succeed in downing the agricultural quintette.

To-night the seniors play the third team, under Capt. Parsons. Members of both squads are asked to be at the Central "Y" gym. at 6.15 sharp.

THE "VARSITY" COMMENTS ON HOCKEY AND BASKETBALL

The Recent Games With Queens

ONCE QUEEN'S AHEAD, ALL UP WITH VARSITY

University of Toronto Organ Praises Visiting Team

Queen's are to be congratulated on their victory. For fifty-five minutes they made the Blue and White go the limit.

Again the Intercollegiate off-side rule played havoc with any attempts at combination

Sinclair, Jupp and Aird would just nicely get started when they would be called back for off-side.

Frank Knight was like a stone wall on the Varsity defence.

Once the Queens' team got ahead, it seemed all off with Varsity.

Nobody knew there were any Queen's supporters in the Arena until the Kingston Collegians forged ahead in the second half. From then to the end they certainly gave their players great support, even the co-eds joined in the Queen's yell.

Varsity certainly made a whirlwind finish, scoring two goals in the last minute and half. In another five minutes the game would have been won.

Varsity missed several good chances to score. Often the Varsity players, after pressing the defence, had only the goalkeeper to fool, but their shots went wide.

On the whole, the Varsity team were away off color, not playing the game they did even against McGill.

Harvey Sproule began the game with the idea that a forward pass was against the rules, and he enforced this wrong idea on every occasion.

On Friday night Varsity Seniors meet McGill in Montreal, and on Saturday they go to Ottawa to play the New Edinburghs the return exhibition game.

The Varsity Intermediates after defeating MacMaster on Saturday, are now ready for the finals with R.M.C. The Cadets have won the championship the last two years.

Len Cory, a Varsity rugby player, has just come out of the hospital. He has been under special treatment for his nose, which was broken three years ago in a rugby game. The bones, which were pressing against his brain, have been removed.

Varsity got away with the Intercollegiate basketball game on Friday night from Queen's. Another win will put them through the season without a defeat.

ATHLETICS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Great Impetus Given To Natives Since American Occupation

Of the thousands of children enrolled in the seven hundred-odd schools throughout the Philippine Islands, over 80 per cent. are engaged in some form of athletics.

The amazing development in sports has been due to individual efforts of those who make up the army of teachers sent over from the States. They have done a great work and have done it well, and the labor is almost finished. The natives are ready to stand alone in at least this department. There are differences of opinion as to whether or not they have the grasp of other problems, but there is hardly any question as to sports.

"For two or three years after the American occupation," said Mr. Crone, "it was practically impossible to get the natives interested in any kinds of sports. They figured much the same as do the Chinese on 'letting the other man do it.' They called the Americans who played baseball, tennis or golf crazy. They could not see the use of anybody running around in the hot sun. Last Sunday the Chief of Police in Manila counted 100 baseball games in Manila alone, and probably ninety-five per cent. of these were played by natives.

"Sport among the natives naturally had its beginning in Manila and its environs. The American soldier brought it to the provinces. Baseball, of course, held first place for a long time, and it is this sport which has spread like fire over the possessions. In its wake followed basketball, tennis, and now volley ball has a tremendous vogue everywhere.

"Our teachers first started the games in the school yards. The younger children were pitted against each other in ordinary school games. This was gradually extended to regular meets. Then the team of one town was pitted against the other, and sports in the Philippines was under way.

"At first it was hard to get the older people interested in the sport, even as spectators. Cock fighting was the thing. Then with the beginning of inter-city or inter-provincial baseball games it rolled on like an avalanche. No inter-communal head hunting in the past has excited the villages as much as did the ball games. Every chief became a partisan of the most violent kind. For a village or town to have its team defeated was a disgrace of the first magnitude. It had to be wiped out, not in blood, but by the baseball bat or by the fleetness or strength of its athletes. Where there had only been passive interest in the work in the schoolroom a keenness to study became evident, as rewards for good marks at the desk often came in the form of medals on the athletic field. Thus we have to-day eighty per cent. of the children enrolled in our schools engaged in athletics.

The sticks of Aird, Sinclair, Hanley and Knight were unfortunately too frequently mixed in the skates of the Presbyterians. The result was that Varsity was forced to oppose an almost complete Queen's team with only four or five Varsity men on the ice.

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A BRILLIANT SCHEME FOR 'COMMONWEALTH'

Continued from page 2

and hardship, than they are now. With the working classes possessed of the same education, and the same political power as the managing classes; with the existence of laws whereby they must receive a stated minimum wage, and whereby they must be given half the profits above 6 per cent. of the capital invested in the industry they are employed in; with the lowering of rentals, and the absence of taxation; with the greater freedom and equality of opportunity; and with the supreme direction of industry in the hands of an educated majority of workers; poverty would come only to the incapable and the lazy, and riches only to the gifted and the energetic.

"COMMONWEALTH OF TO-MORROW."

reform because of the original sin in man. But I believe that public opinion to-day is so complaisant with corruption, because it is to-day an uneducated and a despairing public opinion.

NO TAXATION.

Taxation will be unnecessary in the Commonwealth, since the proceeds from inheritance and land, will be more than sufficient for the ordinary purposes of government, for education purposes of government, for education, and for aid to the needy. From the great surplus which must result from the income of inheritances, land, forests, and mines, the Commonwealth will form a special fund, which will be the common capital fund.

The Commonwealth will monopolize banking, and with the Common Capital Fund as its main resource, the Commonwealth Bank will accept deposits, make loans, and do a general banking business. There will thus be in the hands of the Commonwealth a powerful means of directing industry into desirable channels, and forcing it out of undesirable ones.

In order to prevent as far as possible the periodic recurrence of industrial and financial crises, the Commonwealth industries and public works, and the loans of the Commonwealth Bank will be so directed as to have their greatest activity when private industry was backward, and to be conservative when private industry was undergoing great expansion.

WAGES WOULD RISE IN DISAGREEABLE OCCUPATIONS.

By the spread of education among all classes there would be a great reduction in the number of men willing to engage in the disagreeable or dangerous occupations, which in turn would cause wages to rise in the more disagreeable occupations, and to become generally a better and truer measure of sacrifice.

That a Commonwealth on the broad lines sketched above will come, and actually is coming, is the belief and the hope of the writer. Whether it will come after a social catastrophe brought about by the ever-widening gulf between labour and capital, rich and poor, or whether the gradual spread of knowledge and education amongst the working classes will lead to the firm but peaceful and gradual exile of the capitalist and the non-worker from the direction of government and industry, the history of this twentieth century will surely tell. But this is certain, that when the ideal commonwealth does arrive, and when through accomplishment the ideal becomes fact, new ideals will spring up to take its place, and new prophets and dreamers will arise to upbraid the present for its sins, and to sing the praises of the ideal Commonwealth of the To-Morrow. And it is well thus.

J. VINER.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE BRIDEGROOM.

"Susannah," said the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the questions, "does yo take dis man to be youah wedded husband, for bettah or wuss?"

"Jest as he am, Pahson," said the muscular, colored scrub-lady, "jest as he am. Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know de good Lawd's a-gwine to take him, en ef he gits any wuss Ah'll tend to him myself."—Ladies' Home Journal.

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

H. C. Beatty, President. C. O. Scott, H. Donald Henry, Managing Editors. F. G. Hughes, B.A., E. A. Leslie, Sporting Editors.

R. V. C.

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F. G. Hughes, A. Goldbloom, Drama. K. Gordon, Exchanges. T. J. McVittie, B.A., Reviews.

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Editorial (Night), Herald Building, Main 8081 only. Editorial McGill Union Up 446. Advertising Unity Building. Main 3053.

A SPLENDID MATCH

The form displayed by the McGill boys in their match with the Bank of Montreal yesterday afternoon, shows they are out to win Friday night. This is their second game with the bankers. Early in the season, they tied their opponents 4 to 4. The score of yesterday, 6 to 1, shows a vast improvement in both offence and defence work.

Varsity are bringing up a team thirsty for victory. They have experienced a defeat on their home grounds, a spectacle rarely seen. They know they must beat McGill to stay in the running for the championship. They think the win in Toronto against the Red and White good augury for a splendid win here. And so they will skate on to the ice on Friday, confident of victory.

But McGill knows that she, too, must wrest the big end of the score from her ancient enemies, if she wants to remain in the running. The first news the winners at Harvard asked when they reached Montreal was" Who won at Toronto?" The Red and White are prepared to put up a gerat battle to hear an answer to another question on Saturday: "McGill won at Montreal."

A good rest after the game at Harvard have freshened up the team, so they can make their greatest efforts. Those hurt in Boston have had time to recover. This, therefore, is to be a week of steady hard work. Perfectly organized team work is being developed, while the defence is stronger than ever.

When the Varsity come up here they will meet a team just about twice as strong as that which they went up against in January, and even more efficient than the one which Queens defeated.

We have now a team which will play far the fastest and best game of the intercollegiate season. The Daily, then, is not to have a very hard time to muster a big crowd to see the match with Varsity, and to encourage the home team.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

FROM THE McGILL DAILY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1912.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1912.— The Tri-color was easily vanquished by the brilliant combination of the Red and White team. Queen's scored first two goals in rapid succession. Forwards worked like perfect machine. The final score was 9 to 3 for McGill. Rankin played the greatest game of his career. Every man played stellar hockey, and such team work was never seen before on the Queen's rink.

The annual report of the Governors to the Visitor of the University, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, will be submitted to the meeting of Corporations on Wednesday next, The report covers the period from Sept. 1st, 1910, to Jan. 1st, 1912.

McGill outclassed Queen's in a thrilling game of basketball. The Red five sprang a big surprise in Kingston. The score was 32 to 19 for the Red and White.

ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

Will the fellow who took a pair of brown kid gloves out of a coat in the cloak room of the Union, kindly return same to Mr. Culzer, before warm weather sets in.

The name of Mr. Bloomberg, dental student, was omitted in the list of those who passed the examination in Organic Chemistry, in our Monday issue.

The annual Public Speaking Contest of the Delta Sigma Society will take place this afternoon at half-past three. As this meeting is generally longer than usual, it is earnestly requested that the candidates should be there on time.

Fancy skating will take place on the campus rink on Thursday afternoon.

The Philosophical Society will meet next week, instead of to-day. Mr. R. M. Ferguson will read a paper.

The Electrical Club meet to-night.

C·O·T·C

REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 34.
By Order,
Capt. C. M. McKergow,
O. C. McGill, C.O.T.C.
Montreal, Feb. 11, 1914.

No. 1, Details—
Officers for week ending Feb. 14, 1914—
Capt. A. H. Helmer, C.F.A.
Next for duty—Lieut. H. H. Hemmin, C. O. T. C.
Orderly Lieut.—Sgt. Scott.
Next for duty—Sgt. Goddard.

No. 2—Parades.
The regiment will parade on Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1914, at 5.15 p.m., in the Bleury St. Armoury.

No. 3—Lectures—
The next lectures will be on Friday, Feb. 13th, at 5.15 p.m.
Certificate A in the Orderly Room.
Remainder in Room 54, Engineering Building.

By Order,
A. H. HELMER,
Capt. and Adj.

The faculty has barred "ragging" as being improper. As a result, the German Club has been dissolved. In its place a club has been formed by the students called "La Renaissance," and the faculty will allow dancing on condition they dance properly.

The Sophomores of the University of Colorado have been charged with insubordination. The Students' Association met and after a meeting of a very bitter discussion, it was decreed by them that the Sophomores should publicly apologize.

New Books Received at Peter Redpath Library last Month

Works on Every Description of Subject, Donated or Purchased, Have Been Listed For Use

Many new books have been received by the Redpath library within the past month. Numbers of them have been purchased and many have been donated.

They are as follows:—

Adam—Leaves From a Scrap Book; Archibald: Carlyle's First Love; Atley: Lord Halliburton.

Bain: Scandinavia. Bates: Seen and Unseen. Beeching: Francis Atterbury. Browne: A Literary History of Persia. Buchan: Some Eighteenth Century By-ways. Butler: Ten Great and Good Men. Butler: Alps and Sanctuaries. Buston: Europe and the Turks.

Caine: The Cruise of the Port Kingston. Canning & Lansing: The Story of the Great Lakes. Chapman: On Safari. Chapman: Corsica. Chatterton: Sailing Ships. Clarke: Sketches of Gaspe. Corbett: Drake and the Tudor Navy. Corbett: England in the Mediterranean. Curle: Aspects of George Meredith.

D'Aoge: The Acropolis of Athens. Drummond: The Life and Work of Richard John Seddon.

Field: Wild Honey from Various Thyme. Fillippo: Ruwenzori. Firth: The Last Years of the Protectorate (2 vols.) Fletcher: Mr. Gladstone at Oxford. Fraser: A Short Cut to India. Frye: After Waterloo.

Gardiner: Prophets, Priests and Kings. Godden: Henry Fielding. Gore: The New Theology and the Old Religion. Gosling: Labrador. Gould: Devonshire Characters. Geen: Fishing in Scotland. Grubb: Among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco.

Hackwood: Inns, Ales and Drinking Customs. Harper: Haunted Houses. Harrison: In Search of a Polar Continent. Hassall: Viscount Castlereagh. Hearn: Some Chinese Ghosts. Herkless & Hannay: The Archbishops of St. Andrews (2 vols.) Herkomer: My School and My Gospel. Holder: The Channel Islands of California. Hole: Letters. Horder: The Other World. Huchon: Mrs. Montague. Hudson: The Purple Land.

Ingleby: Oscar Wilde.

Jebb: Life and Letters of Sir Richard Jebb. Jones: Ten Years of Game Keeping.

Kenyon: Sport and Life in the Further Himalaya. Kirkland: Some African Highways. Kynnersley: H.M.I.

Lewin: Life and Death. Loane: From Their Point of View. Lowell: For the Government of England. Lutzow: The Life and Times of Master John Huss. Lyte: A History of Eton College. Lytton: Personal and Literary Letters.

Macaulay: James Thomson. McCabe: The Decay of the Church of Rome. MacCullum: Shakespeare's Roman Plays. MacKail: The Springs of Helicon. Mahn: From Sail to Steam. Malcolm: Indian Pictures of Problems. Mallett: Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook. Marden: Travels in Spain. Mario: The Birth of Modern Italy. Marston: Thomas Ken and Izaac Walton. Martin: Nature Lyrice. Masefield: William Shakespeare. Mason: The Romantic Composers. Masson: Memories of London in the Forties. Mitton: A Batchelor Girl in Burma: Mody: The Political Future of India. Molmenti: Venice (2 vols.) Mummery: My Climb in the Alps and Caucases. Nevinson: The Dawn in Russia.

Nicoll: Three Voyages of a Naturalist. Nolde: Madame de Stael.

Olmsted: A Journey in the Black Country (2 vols.) Osgood: The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century.

Page: Black Bishop. Pease: The Diaries of Edward Pease. Petrie: Researches in Sinai. Philosophies Ancient and Modern. Benn: Early Greek Philosophy. Plato, by Taylor. Politovski: From Liban to Toushima. Porter: The Life and Times of Anne Royall.

Ramsay: The Revolution in Constantinople. Rhea: The Life and Times of Marie Madeleine, Countess of Lafayette. Rees: Real India. Richardson: A Mariner of England. Ridding: George Ridding. Ridge: Speaking Rather Seriously.

St. John: Reminiscences of a Retired Diplomat. Sanders: The Holland House Circle. Schillings: Flashlights in the Jungle. Schaen: Memorials of Two Sisters. Sherman: Home Letters of General Sherman. Smith: Frederick William Maitland. Spielmann & Layard: Kate Greenaway. Spruce: Notes of a Botanist (2 vols.) Stanton: The Gospels as Historical Documents. Stearns: Fragments from the Graeco-Jewish Writers. Stephen: The Playground of Europe. Stokes: Hungary. Strong: Roman Sculpture. Swann: Fighting the Slave Hunters in Central Africa.

Taine: Life and Letters, 1853-1870, and 1870-1892. Thayer: Italica. Townshend: A Military Consul in Turkey. Trevelyan: Sisyphus. Tullock: The Life of Tom Morris. Tweedie: Hyde Park.

Verrall: The Bacchantes of Euripides. Villari: The Balkan Question. Vincens: Louis XIV and La Grande Mademoiselle.

Wade: With Boat and Gun in the Yangtze Valley. Walker: Wanderings Among South Sea Savages. Wallace: Stalks Abroad. Walton: Why Worry. Weigall: Travels in the Upper Egyptian Desert. Wellmann: Day in Court. Williams: Memoirs of a Buccaneer. Wylie: Thomas Carlyle.

Yusuf Ali: Life and Labour of the People of India.

Zimmern: The Italy of the Italians.

It All Grew To The Long And Short Of It

The Explanation of These Meanderings to Nowhere Is Left to the Consideration of the Reader

Montreal, February 9, 1914.

To the Editor,
The McGill Daily.

Dear Sir,—This morning I received from an old friend the folliwing pathetic letter:

Montreal, Feb. 7, 1914.

Dear Mr. ——, I hate to write this letter for fear of annoying you, but the time has come when I must ask your advice and judgment on a very serious question, the contemplation of which has caused me many nights of restlessness and worry.

You will understand my writing you regarding a matter of so much importance, when I tell you that many homes have been upset by similar troubles. Still I felt that you should know the worst at once, for in all sincerity it may mean the future to me. I dare not tell the state of my mind to any of my friends except you, for they are not to be relied upon always, so in my trouble I can only go to you.

I know I am asking a great deal of you, but for friendship's sake, tell me from the fullness of your heart, do you think Jeff will ever be as tall as Mutt.

Sincerely yours,

In reply, I sent him this:

Montreal, Feb. 9, 1914.

My dear, dear Friend,—In attempting to answer your appeal for advice and help, I must begin by telling you how deeply grateful I feel for the confidence you have shown in me by choosing my humble self from among so many friends as confessor in your time of heart-stress and despair.

I sincerely hope that your reliance upon me will not prove undeserved, although I must confess, to my great sorrow, now that circumstances have arisen which require a specialized knowledge of the subject, that I had not hitherto given a great deal of time to the study of it in its various phases and ramifications.

Before I take up the discussion of the very important issue involved in your letter, let me say how relieved I feel that it was not something even more serious, if that were possible, which was proving such a terrible companion to your thoughts.

You cannot conceive with what pain and mental anguish I read your letter. As I began to read, and learned that some great trouble was resting upon you, that you had been caught in the tentacles of some demonaic obsession, my cheek became blanched, and my heart pounded so loudly that I could scarce hold your letter in my hand.

What could the trouble be?

And then I read further, and found that you were worried about poor Jeff's diminutive size. Should he ever become as tall as Mutt, and, de facto, as the lawyers would say ($5.00, please), be able to give the big villain the trouncing he deserves? Might he not prove the exception to the Biblical rule, and by taking thought add a cubit to his stature. Would a cubit make him tall enough? How long was a cubit, anyway?

Or might he not try Raisol or Stretch-up or some other well-known Sunday World Back-Cover-advertised growth-producer? Perhaps if he wore pads in the heels of his shoes, or has a pair of stilts made to wear under his trousers, he might approach to Mutt's height. These and many other plans came into my mind as I turned the matter over and over in the hope of finding a solution that would bring peace to my troubled friend.

And now that I approach the time when I must deliver my opinion, I stop to wipe the sweat from my glistening forehead, and to adjust the black cap upon my brow. Brace yourself, my dear friend, lest my judgment should fall hard upon you.

You ask me, Sir, if, in my opinion, and speaking from the fullness of my heart, Jeff will ever be as tall as Mutt. I reply that the future is hidden from me, and that my prognostication must therefore be based upon what is technically known as "past performance."

And while due credit must be given to your little friend for having tried bravely and manfully in the past to match himself with Mutt, yet, if I may trust a memory which age is beginning to dim, he has always been most unfortunate in his attempts.

I am compelled, therefore, against my own dearest wishes, and the most heartfelt regret, I am compelled, I say, to give, as my judgment, a negative reply.

I do not believe that Jeff will ever be as tall as Mutt.

Let me hope, dear friend, as I conclude, that this answer will not prove a disappointment to you, but will rather soothe your weary, thought-riven spirit, and bring you the sweet gift of sleep to your tired brain and body.

Believe me ever your sincere friend,

——.

Now, Mr. Editor, perhaps some of your readers have been similarly perplexed, and have found more satisfactory solutions of the problem. Will they not, in kindness and sympathy, bring help and comfort to my friend through the columns of your splendid paper?

Yours very truly,

——.

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DAILY PHILOSOPHY

We spied a weeping freshman
Upon the college walk;
His step was slow,
His head hung low,
With us he would not talk,
But when we smote him on the back
And questioned him again,
He raised his head, "Alas, alack,"
Through tears that fell like rain,
He sighed, and sobbed, "I weep because—
Lectures did not cease,
The Heresy Column still runs,
The Union Grill is closed,
The Vaccine took!"

FUTURITIES

To-day:—
Western Club Meeting.
Architectural Society.
Hockey game with Victorias.
Electrical Club.
Gymnasium.

To-morrow:—
Fancy Skating.
Economics Club.
Hockey practice (?).
Swimming.

Friday—
Dr. Starkey's lecture.
Intercolligate hockey, Varsity vs. McGill, here.
Intercollegiate Hockey: R. M. C. at McGill.

Saturday—
Intercollegiate basketball, Varsity McGill, here.
Intercollegiate Wrestling, Cornell vs. McGill, at Cornell.
Gymnasium.
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